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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1779.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20.

LAST Wednesday an entertainment was given by Congress to the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, at which were present by invitation several Foreigners of distinction, and gentlemen of public character.

In CONGRESS, *November* 17, 1779.

According to order the Hon. the Chevalier De la Luzerne, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty, was introduced to an audience by Mr. Matthews and Mr. Morris, the two members for that purpose appointed, and being seated in his chair, the Secretary of the Embassy delivered to the President a letter from His Most Christian Majesty; of which the following is a translation:

Very dear, Great Friends and Allies,

THE bad state of health of the Sieur Gerard, our Minister Plenipotentiary to you, having laid him under the necessity of applying for a recal, we have made choice of the Chevalier De la Luzerne, a Colonel in our service, to supply his place. We have no doubt but he will be agreeable to you, and that you will repose entire confidence in him. We pray you to give full credit to all he shall say to you on our behalf, especially when he shall assure you of the sincerity of our wishes for your prosperity, as well as of the constancy of our affection, and of our friendship for the United States in General, and for each one of them in particular. We pray God to keep you, our very dear, great friends and allies, in his holy protection.

Done at Versailles, the 31st May, 1779.

Your good Friend and Ally,

(Signed) LOUIS.

(Underneath) DE VERGENNES.

The Minister was then announced to the House; whereupon he arose and addressed Congress in a speech, which when he had finished the Secretary delivered in writing to the President; and of which the following is a translation:

GENTLEMEN,

THE Wisdom and Courage which have founded your Republic, the prudence which presides over your deliberations, your firmness in execution, the skill and valor displayed by your Generals and soldiers during the course of the war, have attracted the admiration and regard of the whole world. The King my Master was the first to acknowledge a liberty acquired midst so many perils and with so much glory. Since treaties, dictated by moderation, have fixed upon a permanent base the Union of France with the American Republic, his Majesty's whole conduct must have demonstrated how dearly he tenders your prosperity, and his firm resolution to maintain your Independence by every means in his power. The events which have successively unfolded themselves shew the wisdom of those measures. A powerful Ally hath acknowledged the justice of those motives which had compelled the King to take arms, and we may reasonably hope for the most solid success from the operations of the united fleets. The naval force of the enemy hath been diverted from your continent. Compelled to flee to the defence of their own possessions, all their efforts have been too feeble to prevent our troops from conquering a considerable part. The other British islands feared the same lot, when the French General stopped the current of his success to seek new dangers here. In conforming to his Majesty's intentions he has complied with his own inclinations, the desires of the French and the request of the Americans, who invited him to join his arms to those of your Republic. Events have not compleatly answered his courage and his efforts, but his blood and that of my countrymen, shed in a cause so dear to us, hath cemented the base on which the alliance is founded, and impressed on it a character as indelible as are all those by which it is already consecrated.

That alliance, Gentlemen, becomes daily more indissoluble, and the benefits which the two nations derive from it have given it the most perfect consistence. The relations of commerce between the subjects of the King my Master and the inhabitants of the Thirteen United States continually multiply; and we may already perceive, in spite of those obstacles which embarrass the reciprocal communication, how natural it is, how advantageous it will be to the two nations, and all who participate in it, and how much the monopolizing spirit, the jealous attention and prohibitory edicts of the enemy to your freedom, have been prejudicial to your happiness.

It is under these circumstances, Gentlemen, that the King my Master hath been pleased to appoint me his Minister Plenipotentiary to you. You have seen in the letter which I had just now the honour to deliver from him, fresh assurances of his friendship. I consider as the happiest circumstance of my life, a mission, in the course of which I am certain of fulfilling my duty when I labour for your prosperity; and I felicitate myself upon being sent to a nation whose interests are so intimately blended with our own, that I can be useful neither to France nor the American Republic, without rendering myself agreeable both to the one and to the other.

It was certainly desireable that the affairs with which I am charged, had remained in the hands of that enlightened Minister whom I succeed; and whose health compels him to return to France. I have not his abilities, but, like him, I have an unbounded zeal for the welfare and success of the common cause; like him I am directed to concur in every thing which can be useful or agreeable to your Republic. I have the same attachment to the people you, Gentlemen, represent, and the same admiration of their conduct. I have the most fervent wish to give you proofs of it, and I hope by these different titles to merit your confidence and your esteem.

LE CHE. DA LA LUZERNE.

To which the President returned the following answer.

SIR,

THE early attention of our good friend and ally to these United States is gratefully felt by all their virtuous citizens; and we should be unfaithful Representatives if we did not warmly acknowledge every instance of his regard, and take every opportunity of expressing the attachment of our constituents to treaties formed upon the purest principles.

His Most Christian Majesty, in rendering himself protector of the rights of mankind, became intitled to assistance from the friends of man. This title could not but be recognized by a monarch, whose diadem is adorned with equity and truth: That monarch by joining his arms to those of our great ally hath given a fatal blow to the common enemy; and from the justness of the motives which unite the combined fleets, we expect the most solid benefits will crown their operations; nor can we doubt that other powers will rejoice to see that haughty nation humbled, in proportion as they have been insulted by her presumptuous arrogance.

We well know, and all the world must acknowledge the moderation and friendship of the Most Christian King, in neglecting conquests which courted his acceptance for the benevolent pleasure of succouring his allies. In this, as in every other instance, we perceive his strict adherence to the principles of our defensive alliance. We are sensible of the zeal of the French General, in executing his Majesty's orders: We esteem his courage, we lament his wounds, and we respect that generous valor which hath led your countrymen to contend with ours in the same common cause, in the same field of glory. A noble emulation which hath poured out the blood of the two nations, and mingled it together as a sacred pledge of perpetual union.

The consequences which have followed from the appearance of the French fleet upon our coasts, particularly by disconcerting the enemy's plans of operation, and destroying a considerable part of their naval force, demonstrate the wisdom of the measure. That they have not been still more beneficial is to be attributed to those incidents, which in the hand of Omnipotence determine all human events: But our disappointment is compensated by reflecting on the perfect harmony that subsisted between the Generals and the troops of the two nations.

The prosperous course of this campaign gives a pleasing hope that the moment of peace may soon arrive, when the reciprocation of mutual good offices shall amply recompence our mutual labors and cares; and we doubt not but in that moment the commerce between the allied nations, now struggling under great inconveniences, will shoot forth with vigor and advantage, and happily demonstrate the injuries we once suffered from the restraints of our enemies.

While we lament, Sir, the loss of your worthy predecessor, we are led from your personal character to the pleasing expectation that you will possess that confidence and esteem which he enjoyed. They are due to the servant of our benefactor. We are happy in his choice, and being thoroughly convinced of the intimate connection between the interests and views of the allied nations, we cannot but persuade ourselves that the more attentively you shall perform your duty to your sovereign, and the more sedulously you shall guard and promote the welfare of your country, the more agreeable and respectable you will render yourself to the citizens of America.

The Secretary of Congress delivered to the Minister a copy of the foregoing reply, dated in Congress, November 17, 1779, and signed Samuel Huntington, President. Whereupon the Minister withdrew, and was conducted home, in the manner in which he was brought to the House.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *November* 9, 1779.

The Bill entitled, "*An Act for laying an embargo on the exportation of provisions from this State by sea for a limited time*," was read a second time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and published for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT *for laying an embargo on the exportation from this State for a limited time.*

WHEREAS the last harvest of wheat and other grain in this and the neighbouring States hath not proved so abundant as was supposed, and it is highly necessary that the exportation of victuals and provisions from this State, by sea, should be prohibited for a limited time, in order to retain a sufficiency within the same for the sustentation of the inhabitants, and for the armies and fleets of the United States of America and their allies.

Be it therefore enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That an Embargo be and hereby is laid on the exportation, by sea, of wheat, rye, barley, oats, spelts and Indian corn, and on all meal and flour made of wheat, rye, barley, oats, spelts or Indian corn, and on bread, rice, beef, pork, bacon and live stock, and on all other victuals and provisions for the food of man: And the exportation thereof, by sea, from and after the publication of this Act, is hereby prohibited and forbidden until the day of next.

Provided always, That this Act shall not be construed to restrain the lading upon any ship of war or other vessel which shall actually be in one of the ports of this State, such quantities of provisions as may be necessary for the stores only of such ship or vessel for the cruize or voyage of such ship or vessel, nor to the transportation by sea, or exportation of any victuals or provisions for the use of the armies, or ships of the United States of America, or their allies, such transportation or exportation being first certified to the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth, and the licence of the said Council obtained for the same.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any wheat, rye, barley, oats, spelts or Indian corn, or any meal or flour made of wheat, rye, barley, oats, spelts or Indian corn, or any bread, rice, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, or other victuals or provisions whatsoever for the food of man, except as herein before is excepted, shall be shipped or laden from and after the publication of this Act, on any ship or vessel within this State, with design to export the same by sea, contrary to the intent and meaning of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the naval officer, and he is hereby enjoined and required, on proper information, or it shall and may be lawful for any other person to enter on board any such ship or vessel, and to seize all such wheat, rye, barley, oats, spelts and Indian corn, and meal or flour, bread, rice, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, and other victuals and provisions, together with the ships or vessels in which the same shall be found, and her tackle, apparel, and furniture; and such victuals and provisions so shipped and laden contrary to this Act, and the ship or vessel in which the same shall be found, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be forfeited, one third part thereof to the use of the State, one third part thereof to the use of the said naval officer or other person who shall seize the same, and the other third part thereof to the use of the informer.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no claim for any ship or vessel, or provision seized or pretended to be seized in pursuance of this Act, shall be admitted, unless security be first entered for payment of all costs, in case such seizure be condemned; and that no suit or action against the officer or person or persons making such seizure, or his or their assistants, shall lie, unless such suit or action be brought within months after cause shall be given.

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the Managers be directed to make sale of the Tickets of the Third Class of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next, and be compleated as soon as may be; and that the tickets then unsold be the property and at the risk of the said States.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN Consequence of the above Resolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the first day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished. Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers are to apply before said date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

[*The Printers in the different States are requested to publish the above, and continue it till the first of March.*]

To be SOLD,

AN elegant and commodious Lot, containing near two acres of ground, whereon the family of the subscriber lately dwelt, situate near the Market-house in Trenton, fronting about 200 feet on Market-street, and commanding a beautiful view of the Delaware for a considerable extent, including the Falls; together with the buildings and improvements thereon, to wit, a framed dwelling-house, containing six rooms on the lower floor and two above, besides the kitchen and other roomy back buildings; a brick building, fronting on the street, well calculated for an office or any public business, having two rooms on a floor, with a fire-place in each, and a cellar under the whole; a large and commodious carriage-house, also fronting on the street; suitable buildings on the rear of the lot for stables and forage houses, with an out-let the back way; two wells of exceeding good water, with a pump in each; and a large garden, well stored with fruit-trees, asparagus-beds and other conveniences, adapted as well to please the eye as to furnish the table. The purchaser may have possession immediately. For terms apply to Major GORDON, in Trenton, or the subscriber in Philadelphia.

¶ CHARLES PETTIT.

N. B. Loan-Office certificates of an early date would be preferred in payment, and a suitable advance allowed on them, especially for those bearing date before the first of March, 1778.

From the NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL.

LETTERS *on our* PAPER CURRENCY.

WE all know the depreciated ſtate of our Paper Currency; and there are but few people but what are concerned about the event. In theſe circumſtances ſome perſons (we muſt ſuppoſe them intereſted) have propoſed to let it die in the hands of the poſſeſſors. A propoſal ſo unjuſt, and contrary to the final intereſt of theſe States, will never take place. The Congreſs have, I truſt, in their late circular letter, ſatisfied people in that reſpect. That circular letter, which, on the whole, is excellent, and in ſome reſpects as a cordial to many, yet contains ſome things not fully underſtood, and ſome things, reſpecting which the public would be glad to query. We venerate the Congreſs; but they know, and we all know, that their conduct is to be looked into; and all they do for the public may be ſcanned with modeſty, and due regard to the public. Every friend to his country has a right, with modeſty and humility, to query and propoſe any thing for the public good, eſpecially reſpecting our currency, at a time when ſomething muſt be done, and when 'tis ſo difficult to know what is beſt to be done.

Three things I have to offer to the public reſpecting our paper currency. 1ſt. The depreciation, and the cauſes of it. 2d. What the Congreſs mean and ſhould mean by redeeming our bills, and paying our public debts. And 3d. What is beſt to be done in the preſent ſtate of our depreciated currency.

1. The depreciation, and the cauſe of it. This I ſhould not ſpend time to conſider, was it not neceſſary to open and lead the way to what muſt follow.

The Congreſs well obſerve that the cauſes of the depreciation are both natural and artificial; but I would juſt obſerve that the natural, *i. e.* the quantity, is properly the cauſe; for that only gives opportunity for the artificial cauſes to take place. Had there not been a ſurplus of paper: had there not been ſo great a quantity as to have given opportunity to hoard the hard money, no artificial cauſes would have ſunk the value of the paper currency. Thirty million of dollars has been ſuppoſed a proper quantity for a circulating medium in theſe thirteen ſtates; but I think the ſum is ten million of dollars too much at ſuch a time as this, when we have ſo little foreign trade, and are cut off from ſo great a part of our commerce. If twenty million of dollars are a ſufficiency for a medium of trade in the preſent ſtate of things, then the natural depreciation of one hundred and ſixty million would be eight to one. Be this as it will, there have been other cauſes that have helped to bring on the depreciation. The Congreſs ſay, "A diſtruſt (however occaſioned) entertained by the maſs of people, &c. is the cauſe." This, certainly, has done its part; but the full and proper artificial cauſe was, the people refuſing or neglecting to take it in all payments as freely as if it had been ſilver, and as ſuch to uſe it as a medium of trade in all their dealings, which has often and abundantly been the caſe where there was no diſtruſt, but the fulleſt confidence that the Congreſs was able, and would certainly redeem the bills. This has been the caſe with multitudes who have dealt by way of barter; or, as they generally ſay, in the old way. If twenty million of dollars was a ſufficient medium when uſed as formerly, and people neglect to uſe continental money in one half of their dealings, then the circulating medium would be but ten million, which gives room to the one hundred and ſixty million to depreciate to ſixteen for one. People dealing by way of barter, or, as they ſay, in the old way, exchanging one thing for another, has done more towards depreciating our currency than any one thing. If money is not uſed between man and man as much as may be in all their dealings, but is neglected or ſet aſide, the event as to depreciation is the ſame as if under-valued and refuſed. Thus our honeſt country people, who have all the time been clamouring and blaming they know not who for the depreciation of our money, have, without knowing or conſidering it, done more to depreciate it than any one ſort of men on the continent. Many through the continent alſo have refuſed to take continental money for wheat, flour or other neceſſaries of life, extorting hard money for what they ſold: This has alſo given paper money a ſink; for this has the ſame tendency as dealing by way of barter; 'tis ſetting aſide paper money and inſiſting upon ſomething elſe. Again, many refugees from cities and places where the enemy have come, which refugees were moſt hearty friends to their country, having preſerved ſome money or money's worth with them, knowing that hard money was the beſt ſtand-by at all times and in all places, and that they could help themſelves with it in ſome caſes of neceſſity, when they could not with any thing elſe, have, in their own defence, and to keep their families from ſtarving, been obliged to prefer hard money to other, and thus unavoidably and innocently been a cauſe of the depreciation; as every inſtance of the preferring hard money or an thing elſe to paper tends to depreciate it.

But the engroſſers, foreſtallers, extortioners, and avaricious traders have been a great, and the moſt culpable cauſe of the depreciation. This our people in general are aware of, and view them as pernicious to their country. Theſe extortioners, after having purchaſed goods or proviſions at a certain price, in continental money, have refuſed to take the ſame, with a proper advance for their trouble, riſk, &c. and inſtead of propoſing to take ſomething elſe in exchange, as other depreciators have done, they have had the effrontery to offer to take continental money at two, three, four, or more, for one.

I have further to obſerve, that if there is ſo much paper money iſſued as to be a ſufficient currency without any hard money, it immediately begins to depreciate; for the ſilver and gold ceaſes to circulate, and paper is no ſtandard. Two thirds of the currency of a country will bear to be paper, and not much more. If paper money is ſo ſcarce that a conſiderable quantity of ſilver and gold muſt be drawn out as part of the circulating medium, then paper will keep equal with it; for in general 'tis the moſt portable and agreeable money to trade with. Thus our paper money formerly kept its value. If there is not ſuch a quantity of hard money paſſing as a currency, that thoſe who need it upon particular emergencies can take it at their pleaſure, paper money will depreciate; and this will ever be the caſe, if paper is ſo plenty as to give particular perſons opportunity to hoard all the hard money. When hard money ceaſes to be part of the currency, if free trade is allowed, no legiſlature will or can avail to keep up the credit of paper money. To decree that men ſhall not value ſilver above paper, or give or take more for one than the other; or to decree that articles of commerce, or proviſions, ſhall be bought and ſold at a particular price, is in effect to decree that there ſhall be no free trade, and that many ſhall ſuffer, and even ſtarve for want of neceſſaries which they cannot buy. How ſuddenly did our gold and ſilver, yea, even the copper, ſtop its circulation? How ſuddenly were they ſtruck dead, when the paper money began to abound? It is ſtrange how ſuddenly every body knew that hard money was preferable to paper! Hard money is the ſoul and ſpirit of paper; for as the ſpirit keeps the body moving, and as the body without the ſpirit is dead, ſo is paper without hard money; or in a great meaſure ſo. It always has been, and always will be impoſſible for any government, where there is a free trade, to keep paper money good, unleſs it is in ſo ſmall a quantity as to draw out the hard money for part of the circulating medium.

A diſtruſt or fear, in many people, whether the Congreſs would, whether they could, and whether it would be right for them to make the paper money as good as ſilver, has been a conſiderable cauſe of the depreciation. Concerning the redemption of our bills and making them good, I am to query and obſerve in my next letter.

LETTER II.

WHAT the Congreſs ſay of our ability to redeem our bills and pay our debts is excellent; 'tis rational, and 'tis encouraging and animating. Nor can it be doubted but that the ſeveral ſtates will be ready and willing to do this. But ſtill we want to know what they mean by the redemption of our bills, and the payment of our public debts. Had they dropped any word thro' the whole of their letter to have explained this, it would have been pleaſing. I watched for ſomething of this from beginning to end, but found it not. The thing deſired to be known, or the query, is plainly this: Are the continental dollars in the end to be made as good to their poſſeſſors as ſo many ſilver dollars? And muſt the nominal ſum of our debt be paid in ſilver, or that which is as good? In other words, will any of our continental dollars regain their original value, or will they not? If our continental dollars are in the end to be ſo redeemed as to be made as good as ſilver, dollar for dollar, and our debts paid in that manner, that is one thing; if not, the next enquiry is in what proportion and manner ſhall it be done? As this is an important ſubject, and few, if any, perſons on the continent but what are deeply intereſted in it, I beg leave to offer a few hints. I ſay all are deeply intereſted in it; for all muſt have their ſhare either in paying or receiving this money. Two or three more large taxes (and large the taxes ought to be) and one or two years expence of buying ſalt and a few other neceſſary articles, will ſweep off moſt, if not all the money from the common ſort of people through the country. The money remaining will be in a few mens hands, who have had the opportunity and advantage to ſecure it. The greateſt part of this money has been obtained by theſe men, when they have not given more than 1-4th, or 1-8th, or 1-15th, or 1-20th part of the worth of a ſilver dollar for a continental one. Theſe men, for a very little value, have amaſſed vaſt ſums of continental money. The enquiry then is, whether 'tis right for theſe men to receive four, eight, fifteen or twenty times as much as they gave for their money? And whether it is proper and equitable that the country ſhould be heavily taxed for ten, fifteen or twenty years, to pay the principal, and probably the intereſt too, to theſe men or their heirs in ſilver, or that which is as good, when they came by their money at ſo cheap and eaſy a rate. Again, which is much the ſame thing, ſhall debts contracted between man and man through the country, in the years 1778, 1779, and it may be 1780, be hereafter paid in money that is four, eight, fifteen or twenty times as good as when the debt was contracted? Let us conſider what will be the conſequence: It can be no leſs than the unavoidable ruin of multitudes, and that many ways. I ſhall only mention one. Suppoſe *A* buys of *B* a farm, which, before the depreciation, was worth only 1000l. but now he gives *B* 8000l. as many places are now ſold at eight or ten times more than they were worth ſeven years ago. *A* enters upon his plantation with living ſtock and other moveables to the value of four or five thouſand pounds, which, before the depreciation, was not worth more than three hundred pounds. *A* pays three quarters of the money for his place when he enters upon it, and gives bond for the other two thouſand pounds. In four or five years the money is made good; in which ſpace *A* could with difficulty procure money enough to pay his large taxes, ſupport his family, and pay his intereſt money. At length he is arreſted for the two thouſand pounds which he owes; his farm is ſeized and ſold, which then, at a proper price as money is made good, produces but one thouſand pounds; his goods and chattels are alſo ſold for his debt, which, at a full price, produce but about three hundred. *A* is a bankrupt, and ſeven hundred pounds worſe than nothing. His ſix thouſand pounds which he paid down for his place is gone; his farm itſelf is gone; his moveable eſtate is gone; and he ſtill owes ſeven hundred pounds good money. In ſome ſuch ways muſt multitudes be unavoidably ruined, if the money is made good.

Thoſe who are for having the money made good, will have ſeveral things to plead. As 1ſt. the face of the bill, that it entitles the bearer to receive ſo many Spaniſh milled dollars, or their value, in gold or ſilver. I anſwer, the face of the bill has not proved true to the many who have been obliged already to ſpend their eſtates by reaſon of the depreciation of the bills. Many widows, aged perſons, orphans, &c. beſides many that have fled from the enemy and ſaved a little, would have been glad to have applied to Congreſs with continental dollars as notes of hand, in order to receive ſo many milled dollars, or their value in gold or ſilver; but muſt all be told, that the Congreſs cannot at preſent anſwer the face of the bill. If the Congreſs cannot now, and could not for ſeveral years paſt make good the face of the bills to thoſe who have ſuffered ſo much, and many of them ſpent their all for want thereof, will there be any reaſon that they ſhould be able to do it for thoſe who have got their money ſo eaſily, and have not been the twentieth part ſuch ſufferers as thoſe abovementioned. Some will plead that the Congreſs is under obligation to make good the bills; and that the whole country is bound and obliged to ſtand by them and ſupport them in it. I aſk to whom are they obliged to do this, and at what time are they obliged to do this; have they been obliged to do it the ſeveral years laſt paſt; and to help and relieve all the ſufferers juſt now mentioned? Will their obligation be greater in time to come than in time paſt? And will it be greater to thoſe who have little need, than to thoſe who have ſuffered ſo much? Thoſe that plead this argument, will find that it will hereafter bear a diſpute; and I am a poor prophet if it does not diſappoint thoſe who have built their hopes upon it. The bills ſhall be properly redeemed, and the debts paid: The Congreſs and the country will do all in their power ſo far as 'tis juſt and equitable; but no man, or bodies of men, are bound to impoſſibilities or to injuſtice.

When the Congreſs firſt iſſued money, not only they but we all hoped that the bills would retain their original value; and they had a right to make the money, or the face of the bill as they did, for every body that received them allowed what they were worth in ſilver. But 'tis a query whether the Congreſs had the ſame right in ſome of their later emiſſions: When ſome of the firſt emiſſions were iſſued, a continental dollar was as good as a ſilver one, would procure as much, &c. But in ſome of the later emiſſions a continental dollar was not worth more, and would not procure more than 1-2, 1-4, 1 8, 1-19 or 1-20th part of a ſilver dollar: Now the query is, whether the Congreſs had a right to ſay that a man that obtained fifteen of theſe latter dollars, for the value of one ſilver dollar, ſhould receive the value of fifteen ſilver dollars? Whether they had a right to aſſure people that they ſhould receive fifteen times as much for their bills as they coſt them? I find the Congreſs, in their circular letter, allow that their power is not unlimited; that if they ſhould paſs ſuch and ſuch acts, they would be null and void. They ſay, *'tis not in their power to annihilate our money, and declare it nothing worth; and that any act of theirs to this purpoſe would be null and void.* And ſome may be ready to query if ſomething like this would not be true, if they ſhould paſs an act that money ſhould be worth ten times as much as it is, or has been, or can be made to be, except to a very few perſons.

The Congreſs will undoubtedly do, and the country will ſupport them in doing, that which is juſt and equitable in all theſe caſes. I doubt not our bills will be properly redeemed, and our debts equitably paid. But how or in what manner theſe things ought to be done, ſhall be the enquiry and conſideration in my next letter.

EUMENES.

WHEREAS the Miniſter of France is deſirous of preventing every difficulty whatſoever which might take place, relating to the ſalaries of the workmen in general who have been or ſhall be employed in his houſe for his own account; and alſo with reſpect to the payments of the victuals, proviſions, or any other goods whatever that may be ſupplied to him, for the uſe and conſumption of his hotel, he thinks proper to publiſh the following meaſures:

1ſt. Every perſon or perſons employed, either for the Miniſter himſelf or for his own account, ſhall be paid immediately on the completion of their works, or at fartheſt on the Saturday of the week in which they ſhall have been employed.

2d. Every merchandize or commodity whatſoever ſupplied for his houſe and for his own account ſhall be paid on the delivering them, or on the Saturday of the week in which they ſhall have been furniſhed.

3d. This advertiſement to be publiſhed in all the News-papers of Philadelphia, and renewed every year; and by the means of this public notice, which is looked upon to be of a ſufficient authenticity, no one ſhall be received to aſk any payment whatſoever after the week ſhall be elapſed.

4th. As all the payments are to be made by the hands of M. Carrè, charged of the adminiſtration of the Houſe of France, no one ſhall be received to aſk any payment for purchaſes made from any other perſons in the ſaid houſe.

5th. The Miniſter of France has likewiſe conſidered, that if the people of his houſe were authorized to give themſelves up to any ſpeculations of trade, the privileges of his miſſion would give them too great an advantage over the inhabitants of this State in the diſcuſſions that might ariſe on that account; therefore he has ſtrictly prohibited to them all kind of commerce: And if ever he is informed of any the leaſt tranſgreſſion of that prohibition, the tranſgreſſor ſhall be immediately diſcharged or ſent away, and the intereſted party muſt provide for his indemnification in the manner, and to whom he ſhall think proper.

CHARLES CARRE, Adminiſtrator of the French Miniſter's Houſe.

Philadelphia, November 17 79.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the town of Reading, Berks county, in the night of the 13th inſtant, a Negroe man named JACK, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; had on, when he went away, a red cloth coat, a white jacket, leather breeches, and ſcollopt hat, but as he has ſundry other clothes with him, it is likely he may change his dreſs; he plays on the violin and other inſtruments of muſic, ſpeaks the Engliſh and French languages, has a ſprightly walk, and is remarkably complaiſant when ſpoken to. He eloped ſome time ago from his maſter at Baltimore, and paſſed for a freeman, until apprehended and put in the work-houſe at Philadelphia, from whence he was lately purchaſed; he is a cunning deſigning fellow, and it is likely he may forge a paſs, and travel the country as a freeman. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negroe in any goal on the continent, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ‖

Birdſborough, Nov. 14, 1779 MARK BIRD.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber's plantation, in Deer-creek upper hundred, Harford county, Maryland, on the 9th inſt. A valuable young dark brown or rather black MARE, five years old, 14 hands and an half high, branded on the near ſhoulder IF, a feather on both ſides of her neck, nearly oppoſite each other, and a mealy noſe, paces and trots well, is ſuppoſed to be with foal, and ſhod before. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, ſo that the owner gets her again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

Nov. 17, 1779. ‡ ISAIAH BALDERSTON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Downs township, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, on the 12th of October laſt, A Sorrel HORSE, three years old, with a white ſtrip down his face, two white ſpots on his right ſide, a whitiſh mane and tail, about thirteen hands and a half high, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away ‡

Nov. 15, 1779. DAVID SHEPPARD.

TAKEN up, on Tueſday the 9th of November inſtant, A dark brown HORSE. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the Subſcriber living in the Diſtrict of Southwark, Philadelphia county, near the Swedes Church.

‡ PETER MATTSON.

CHARLESTOWN (*South Carolina*) *October* 20.

Our accounts from the army before Savanna, of the unsuccessful attempt to storm the enemy's works on the 9th inst. are still so imperfect, that we cannot yet pretend to give our readers the particulars in the accurate manner we would wish.—The following are some of the reasons that have been assigned why the assault did not succeed, viz.

1st. The enemy having a much more numerous garrison than had been represented; being said to consist of about 1700 effective regulars, and a greater number of sailors, marines, militia, armed blacks, &c.

2d. Their having the advantage of the presence, skill, and activity of so able and indefatigable an officer, as the Hon. Col. Maitland; who, while our army were obliged to wait for the bringing up proper cannon and mortars from the fleet (which took up many days, and was attended with inconceivable difficulties, on account of the distance of the shipping, and a series of tempestuous weather) was night and day incessantly engaged in adding to the strength and number of the works, upon which, it is said, he employed upwards of 2000 negroes.

3dly. The enemy having, by some means or other, discovered the approach of our columns a full hour before it was possible for them to reach their respective stations; by which they had an opportunity of pouring upon their assailants such a heavy and incessant front, flank and cross fire, as no troops whatever could have sustained, without being disordered, and occasioned the order for discontinuing the assault, even while the brave French troops had gained one of the enemy's works, and our as brave troops another.

Several frigates having been since dispatched from the Count D'Estaing's fleet, on different routes, and several other very striking circumstances, have given rise to a conjecture, that a strong combined squadron will soon appear in a quarter where least expected. One of the frigates, it is said, has been met steering for Havanna; and another going into Chesapeak-Bay.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 13.

We are informed from unquestionable authority, that seven French ships of the line, of the squadron of Count D'Estaing, are to winter in the harbours of this State, in order to protect our coasts from any attempts of the enemy; two of these ships are already arrived at Hampton, and more are in sight; one of them, the Fendant, has on board two hundred invalids, consisting partly of sick, and partly of those who were wounded at Savanna.

BALTIMORE, *November* 16.

The Amphitrite French frigate of 38 guns, hath taken, in the West-Indies, the British man of war Sphinx, of 20 guns, after an engagement of one hour and 55 minutes.

BOSTON, *November* 11.

Monday last Captain Adams arrived here in 25 days from Martinico, by whom we have advice, That a fleet of 14 sail, under convoy, were arrived at that place from France, before he sailed, and 'twas said brought an account that there had been a general engagement between the united fleets of France and Spain, and the English fleet under Admiral Hardy, which was long and bloody; and that the former were victorious, having taken two or three of their capital ships, and sunk one or two more, with the loss of one of the French ships, which sunk before she could be got into port; and that a great number of men were killed on both sides. This account was also received at Martinico from Grenada and another island, before Captain Adams sailed.

It is said that the sea battle between the two fleets was fought on the fourth of September.

A Dutch pilot-boat lately arrived at Grenada from Barbados, reported there, that an English vessel, in a very short passage from Europe, had brought the following intelligence: That the combined fleets of France and Spain, and the English fleet under Sir Charles Hardy, had met; that there had been a most bloody battle; that our naval armament had at length obtained victory, having taken three British ships of the line, one of which was a first rate, of an hundred cannon.

We learn that a fleet of 70 sail has arrived at Barbados, under protection of two ships of the line. It is presumed that this fleet is part of the large convoy of Admiral Arbuthnot.

TRENTON, November 17.

A gentleman from Elizabeth-town informs, that the enemy, to the number of 8000, have embarked, and part of them sailed, supposed to be bound to South-Carolina or the West-Indies.

On Sunday evening last died, in the neighbourhood of this place, THOMAS CADWALADER, Esq; late an eminent Physician of Philadelphia, in the 72d year of his age, universally regretted by his acquaintance and friends.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.

Last Sunday returned from a cruize, the privateer sloop Commet, Capt. Decator, and brought with him an express boat from St. Augustine.

We are well assured, that on Thursday last, when the Bill depending before the General Assembly of this State for the gradual abolition of slavery, was ordered to be engrossed for the third reading, there were only eight votes against the Bill, and that two of the Members who appeared against it afterwards explained their views, by alledging they thought the age of 28 years for the entire freedom of the young blacks, hereafter born, was unreasonably long.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

November 13, 1779.

The Bill intituled, "*An Act for regulating Chimney-Sweepers, within the city of Philadelpia, the district of Southwark, and the township of the Northern Liberties*," was read a second time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed and printed for public consideration. *Extract from the Minutes*,

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT *for regulating Chimney-Sweepers, within the city of Philadelphia, the district of Southwark, and the township of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia.*

WHEREAS the houses and estates of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, the district of Southwark, and the township of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, are frequently endangered by Chimneys taking fire, and blazing out at the top; and great complaints have been made for want of a proper regulation among those who undertake the sweeping of Chimneys: For remedy whereof,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That no person or persons whatsoever, after the publication of this Act, shall follow the business or occupation of a Chimney-Sweeper, either by himself, his servants, negroes or others, within the city of Philadelphia, the district of Southwark, or the township of the Northern Liberties aforesaid, without having first made application to the officer herein after appointed, and having registered, or caused to be registered, his or their name or names, and the name or names of his or their servants, negroes, or other persons aforesaid, with a number affixed to each and every such name, in a book by the said officer to be kept for that purpose, and without procuring and receiving from the said officer a certificate of every such registry, containing the number and name of every person so entered, under the penalty of for every day he shall follow by himself, or cause to be followed by his servants, negroes or others, the said business; which said certificates the said officer is hereby enjoined and required to make out, under his hand, and to deliver to the person or persons who shall apply for the same, and for every such registry and certificate he shall receive the sum of and no more.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person following the business aforesaid within the said city, district and liberties, shall (if he follows the employment himself) wear, or (if he employs his servants, negroes or others) cause to be worn, on the front of their caps, in full view, without any concealment, the same figures and numbers respectively as shall be so as aforesaid entered in the said book, and contained in his or their respective certificates, and none other, in large figures, not less than two inches in length, to be made of strong durable tin or copper; and that all and every person and persons, who shall follow the said business or employment by him or themselves, or by his or their servants, negroes, or others, not having the said number fixed on his or their cap and caps, and the cap and caps of his and their servants, negroes, and other persons aforesaid, according to the directions aforesaid; or, when fixed, shall wilfully deface or conceal the same, or shall neglect to keep them plain and visible, shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of for every day he or they shall follow the said employment, not wearing the said number as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, undertaking the business or occupation aforesaid, shall not within forty-eight hours after application to him or them made, by any of the inhabitants of the said city, district or Northern Liberties, sweep, or cause to be swept, such chimney or chimnies as he or they shall be required to sweep, every such person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every chimney sweeper shall have and receive for every chimney by him swept within the city of Philadelphia, and for every chimney by him swept in the district and liberties aforesaid, not more than one mile distant from the Northern and Southern boundaries of the said city, such chimney having but one funnel, a sum not exceeding and for every chimney with two funnels a sum not exceeding

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the chimney of any person or persons within the said city, district or liberties, shall take fire and blaze out at the top, the same not having been swept within the space of one kalendar month next before the time of taking such fire, every such person and persons shall forfeit and pay the sum of and if any chimney shall take fire and blaze out at the top, the same having been swept within one kalender month after the time of such taking fire, the person who swept the same, either by himself, his servants or negroes, shall forfeit and pay the sum of

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person who shall follow the business or occupation of a Chimney Sweeper, either by himself, his servants, negroes or others, within the said city of Philadelphia, the district of Southwark, or the township of the Northern Liberties, shall pay unto the officer herein after appointed, the sum of for every working day, from and after the publication hereof until the first day of April next ensuing, and thereafter from the first day of October till the first day of April in each and every year during the continuance of this act, for his care and trouble in the execution thereof.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace for the city and county of Philadelphia, or any three or more of them, in open Court of Quarter Sessions, or at any other time, to regulate, lessen or increase and fix the prices for sweeping of Chimneys, in such manner as to them shall appear just, and under their hands, from time to time, to publish the same, in one or more of the newspapers, so that all concerned may govern themselves accordingly, any thing in this Act, in that respect contained, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every the penalties and forfeitures, imposed by virtue of this Act, shall be paid, one half thereof to the use of the officer aforesaid, and the other half thereof to the Overseers of the Poor of the said city, district, or township, where the offence shall be committed, for the use of the Poor thereof, to be sued for in the name of the officer, and recovered before any Justice of the Peace of the said city and county, who is hereby authorized to hear, try, and determine the same.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that so much of the Act of General Assembly, passed in the year One thousand seven hundred and twenty-one, intituled, "An Act for preventing accidents that may happen by fire," and of the Act of General Assembly, passed in the year One thousand seven hundred and fifty-one, intituled, "An Act for the more effectually preventing accidents which may happen by fire, and for suppressing idleness, drunkenness and other debaucheries," as relates to the fireing of Chimneys within the said city; and one other Act of General Assembly, passed the twenty-first day of March, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-two, intituled, "An Act for regulating Chimney Sweepers within the city of Philadelphia, the district of Southwark, and the township of the Northern Liberties;" shall be, and are hereby declared to be repealed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall continue and be in force from the publication hereof, for and during the term of seven years next ensuing, and from thence to the end of the next sitting of General Assembly, and no longer.

In COUNCIL, *Philadelphia*, *November* 17, 1779.

WHEREAS the frequent applications of persons to go to New York is attended with many inconveniencies and delay of public business:

Resolved, therefore, That the Secretary do give notice, that all persons desirous to go into the enemy's lines are to apply within ten days from this date, giving into his office their names and those of their securities not to return without leave; after which time no application will be received until the first day of February next.

Extract from the minutes,

T. MATLACK, *Secretary*.

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Manufactory in South Alley, between Market and Arch-streets, and between Fifth and Sixth streets, on Hudson's Square, an Assortment of Coatings, Blanketing, Saggathies, Jeans, Everlastings, &c. Spinners employed as usual, by

tfsw. SAMUEL WETHERILL, junior.

IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

HARMAN AND LEWIS,

At their Store, near the Draw-Bridge,

CHOICE CLARET in Hogsheads, in prime order for bottling; white and brown Linnens, Checks, Cambricks, Lawns, Lace, Knives and Forks, &c.

N. B. They will give the highest Price for empty Claret Bottles.

SALE of forfeited ESTATES.

WHEREAS the estates of John Roberts, Samuel Shoemaker, Joel Evans, Christopher Sower, Joseph Griswald, and Oswald Eve, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State, We, the subscribers, Agents for the said county, do hereby give notice, That the estates of the said John Roberts, Samuel Shoemaker, Joel Evans, Christopher Sower, Joseph Griswald, and Oswald Eve, consisting of the following tracts and parcels of land, viz. John Roberts's, No. 1. Three hundred acres in Lower Merion township, one large and sundry other dwelling houses, two grist mills, a saw-mill and a paper-mill, with barns, stables, and a great number of other buildings of divers kinds, all in excellent order. No. 2. Seventy-eight acres adjoining the above; a dwelling-house, barn, &c. thereon. Samuel Shoemaker's, One tract of land on Point-no-Point road, in the Northern Liberties containing about seventy acres, sixteen of which is banked meadow on Delaware; two brick houses, one large barn, and other improvements. Joel Evans's, about fifty acres, lying on Cobb's Creek, in Blockley township; two dwelling houses, a barn, stable, and other improvements; one moiety only of the above to be sold. Christopher Sowers's, About eleven acres of woodland on Schuylkill, in Roxborough township. Joseph Griswald's, No. 1, About fifty-eight acres on Germantown road and Turner's lane, in the Northern Liberties; on said place is a brick house, a good orchard, and about ten acres of watered meadow. No. 2, About thirty acres of wood land near the above. Oswald Eve's, one tract of land at Frankford, containing two hundred and two acres; a powder-mill, dwelling-house, and other improvements; a good orchard and a large quantity of meadow. All which will be sold by Public Vendue, at the Court-house, on Wednesday, the Fifteenth day of December next. The Sale to begin at Ten o'clock.

The terms of Sale will be according to law, as follows, *to wit*, One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth of the purchase money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the Agents do also, pursuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the said premises, or any of them, and creditors of the said John Roberts, Samuel Shoemaker, Joel Evans, Christopher Sower, Joseph Griswald, and Oswald Eve, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Justices of the Supreme Court within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

Nov. 11, 1779. GEORGE SMITH,) Agents.
THOMAS HALE,)

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

Poor Richard's

POCKET ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

STRAYED away from the Subscriber, in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, on the 12th of October last, a large white COW, with black spots, black on the top of her neck and rump, a black spot on each shoulder, the ends of her ears black, and one ear marked, branded on each horn RS. Whoever takes up and secures said cow, so that the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward.

Nov. 13, 1779. † JOSEPH YATES.

WHEREAS a certain person, by the name of *John Johnson*, came to the house of the subscriber, in Peters township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, about the middle of October last, and left on terms with the subscriber a large dark bay GELDING, about 15 hands high, with a short tail, a small star in his face, a small white spot on one side of his rump, paces and trots, and four years old past, which horse is supposed to be stolen; therefore the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold by the 1st of January next to defray the expences.

Nov. 11, 1779. ‡ JOHN LAMMON.

WHEREAS Mary, the wife of Daniel M'Elroy, of Hamilton's Bane township, York county, eloped from her said husband on the 2d of August, and may probably endeavour to run him in debt; therefore all persons are forbid to trust her on his account, for he will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. DANIEL M'ELROY. †

CAME to the house of the Subscriber, living in Elizabeth township, Lancaster county, two miles from Stiegle's Furnace, the 28th of September last, a black MARE, of a middle size, a natural pacer, branded on the near buttock and on the near shoulder, but not plain and intelligible. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold in one month from the date hereof.

Nov. 15, 1779. ‡ CHRISTIAN STAHLY.

WANTED.

PERSONS properly qualified to act as STEWARD and MATRON to the Pennsylvania Hospital. No persons need apply, who cannot produce sufficient recommendations for honesty and sobriety. Enquire of JOSEPH SWIFT or JOSHUA HOWELL, the present Sitting Managers.

Imported in several vessels lately from EUROPE and the WEST-INDIES, and to be disposed of by

James Budden, T. Lawrence, & Co.

At their COMMISSION STORE in Front-street, near the corner of Market-street, formerly occupied by Budden & Straker,

A neat assortment of MERCHANDIZE.

THEY have opened this Store with an intention of receiving all kinds of Goods to dispose of on Commission, and which they flatter themselves, by a constant and diligent attention, to execute in such manner, as to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favour them with business.

The Goods they have at present to dispose of, and which they will do by wholesale and retail, consist of the following Articles, viz. Superfine cloths of a variety of colours, with shaloons and trimmings to match them; Cassimers of different colours; Forest cloths; Striped and plain Wiltons; Fashionable striped coatings; Buff, cloth-coloured and olive corduroys; Callicoes and chintzes; Scarlet and white baizes and flannels; Jeans, fustians and sattinets; Irish linens; Black, white and coloured Barcelona handkerchiefs; Sattins, modes and persians; Black everlastings; Black and white gauze; Prunellas; Muslins; Scotch threads; Sewing silks; Clouting diaper; Metal coat and vest buttons, of various kinds; together with a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

They have also to dispose of, a large quantity of Hard Ware; several hogsheads of Muscovado Sugar, of the first quality; and a quantity of single refined Loaf Sugar.

Grand Lodge, Philadelphia, November 16, 5779.

THE Officers of the different LODGES of the most ancient and honourable Fraternity of *Free and Accepted* MASONS under the Grand Warrant of Pennsylvania, are hereby required to attend a *General Communication*, to be held in Philadelphia, at the Grand Lodge in Lodge-Alley, on Monday, the 20th of December next, at the Hour of *Ten* in the Forenoon, agreeable to a late Resolve of the Grand Lodge.

By Order of the Right Worshipful Grand Master,
WILLIAM SMITH, *Grand Secretary.*

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM in West-Caln, Chester county, containing 200 acres, with the allowance; good buildings, a good orchard, and excellent timber. For terms, enquire at the Compass, or of the subscriber, on the premises. JOHN MARTIN. ¶

November 12, 1779.

A SCHOOLMASTER is wanted in the town of Darby. A person properly qualified to teach a number of Scholars will meet with good encouragement, by applying to
¶ HENRY HAYES, Esq; in Darby aforesaid.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, on Thursday, the 4th instant, from the subscriber, in Tredyffrin, Chester county, a sorrel HORSE, about seven years old, with a bald face, trots and canters well, can pace a travel, about 14 hands high, whitish mane and tail, and white hairs all over his body, shod all round, a little droop rumped, and is apt to slip his bridle; thought to have some kind of a brand on his near buttock. Whoever secures said horse, so that his owner may have him again, shall receive the above reward, if found 15 miles from home, if nearer, TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by

Nov. 9, 1779. ‡ DAVID JONES.

CAME to the plantation of the Subscriber, living in Northampton townshin, Bucks county, about the beginning of October last, A GREY HORSE, about 12 years old, and about 13 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Nov. 12, 1779. ¶ JOHN KROESEN.

TAKEN up, by the Subscriber, on the 30th of October last, TWO STRAY MARES, one a black, about 14 hands and an half high, about six years old; the other a bay, has lost the sight of her right eye, and is something older than the black. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶

Germantown, Nov. 12, 1779. FREDERICK MEHL.

WAS taken up on Monday. the first instant, a black COW, middle sized, crooked horns, a short tail, white bag, a slit in her right ear. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold in three weeks from this date, by PHILIP WIRTZ, living on William Shipley's place, between the two and three mile stones on Wissahickon road. ¶ *November* 16, 1779.

JOHN BENEZET

Has for SALE, at the north east corner of Front and Pine-streets,

A FEW PIPES of MADEIRA WINE, of the first quality; also a quantity of opium: Said Benezet continues to purchase Loan-Office Certificates bearing interest payable in France; likewise Bills on the Commissioners for interest due on such Certificates: He has to dispose of a Bill on Annapolis for £256 2 9. ¶

Iron Wire, of different Sizes, and Knitting-needles, by the Groce,

TO BE SOLD, BY

JAMES TRUEMAN,

In ELBOW-LANE, near THIRD-STREET. *6w

CAME to Cadorus Forge, in York county, some time in 1778, a Black MARE, branded on the near side C. A. blind of the off eye; was then advertised. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay a small charge, and take her away.

* WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

One Hundred & Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN last night, from the subscriber, living in Lower Merrion township, Philadelphia county, a Roan STALLION, five years old last spring, about 15 hands high, in good case, has neither brand nor ear-mark, was newly shod before, and has collar marks on each shoulder, a thick bushey main, and switch tail, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward, or One Hundred Dollars Reward for the Horse, on his delivery, and reasonable charges, paid by

November 1 1779. FREDERICK-BICKING.

HOME-MADE THREADS.

MAnufactured by MARSHALL and STILES, and to be sold at their Shop, on the south side of Chesnut-street, between Front and Second-streets, all sorts of coloured Threads of the finest quality, wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms. Flax delivered out to good spinners, and the highest price given them for spinning.

MARSHALL and STILES.

JUST PRINTED, and to be Sold by STYNER and CIST, in Second-street, four doors above Race-street,

A GRAMMAR

OF the FRENCH TONGUE, grounded upon the Decisions of the FRENCH ACADEMY, wherein all the necessary Rules, Observations and Examples are exhibited in a manner intirely New.

BY JOHN PERRIN.

Necessaria pueris, jucunda senibus. QUINTIL.

According to the Second Edition, Printed at London.

The ADDRESS *of the* EDITORS *to the* Public.

THE general introduction which the French language has obtained in most of the nations of Europe, and in all the States of America, renders it not only a part of polite education, but a serviceable and necessary accomplishment.

In the several departments of life, whether in the great business of the nation, or the extensive arrangements of commerce---whether in the fields of military science, or the peaceable retreats of literature---or whether in the fashionable or mechanical world, the acquisition of it will be accompanied with numerous and predominant advantages. As the most universal of all living languages, it, in a great measure, supplies the want of all others, whether ancient or modern, and becomes an easy introduction to the study of many.

The Grammar we now present to the public is esteemed, for its conciseness and correctness, the most useful and perfect of any extant. The reception it has met with in all places where the English language is spoken, is an evidence of its great merit, and the high recommendations it has obtained from the best judges on the subject have put its pre-eminence beyond a doubt.

The part which fell to our share, we presume to hope is executed in a manner that will add to the reputation we have, with much industry, sought to deserve. We have spared no expence or trouble in rendering the edition not only complete, but elegant. To the best paper we have added the finest type, and paid the strictest attention to grammatical nicety and correctness.

If our endeavours, in this instance, should meet with the encouragement of the public, we shall, as future opportunity offers, seek the continuance of it by introducing such other publications from the same language as may tend to promote the honor, interest and literature of our country.

We are the public's much obliged, and obedient humble servants,
STYNER and CIST.

Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1779.

The POLITICAL REGISTER, *for November* 1767, *gives this Grammar the following character:*

"THIS is one of the most sensible and judicious French Grammars we remember to have seen: the author, who appears to be a complete master of the subject, has explained all the difficulties and peculiarities of that tongue, with great accuracy and precision; and, in order the better to illustrate his rules, he has added a suitable dialogue at the end of each chapter. The section, particularly on the participle passive, is extremely curious, and sets the singular construction of that part of speech, which gives so much trouble to learners, in a more clear and distinct light, than we think has been done by any former grammarian. It is the custom of most writers to make the participle agree with the thing of which one is speaking, instead of the person who speaks: as, Avez-vous lu les livres que je vous ai *prêtés*? instead of *prêté*: Have you read the books I lent you? The same idiom obtains in the Italian; as, La Luna aveva *perduti* i suoi Raggi, instead of *perduta*: The moon had lost her rays."

The MONTHLY REVIEW, *for January* 1768, *likewise gives it the following character:*

"THE elements of every branch of knowledge should be delivered with the greatest care and circumspection, as being the foundation on which the whole superstructure is erected. Nor can these elements be properly explained but by those who are well acquainted with the science; for, in order to know the best method of laying down those elements, we must have a previous knowledge of their use and various application.

"The work before us, intended to explain the Grammar, or elements of the French language, appears to have been executed by the hand of a person who has thoroughly studied it; and who was at once both able and willing to communicate the fruits of his inquiries to the public.

"It is both concise and comprehensive, and will, we are persuaded, remove every difficulty that can attend the study of this fashionable language. It is, therefore, with pleasure we recommend it to those who are desirous of becoming masters of the French tongue."

N. B. Said Styner and Cist have for sale good WRITING-PAPER.

Two Hundred & Fifty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, supposed by a certain John Monro, from the subscriber, living in East-Nantmill township, Chester county, on the 3d day of November inst. A RED ROAN MARE, about 15 hands high, 5 years old next spring, branded MC on the near shoulder, a long mane and tail, a lengthy well-made creature, a natural trotter, shod all round, the shoes pretty well worn. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, if stolen, and brings them to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, or *One Hundred and Fifty Dollars* for the Mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JAMES HENDERSON.

November 2, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Northampton township, Bucks county, on Saturday, the 30th of October last, a Black HORSE, about 12 years old, 14 hands and a half high, both hind feet white, a small star in his forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. * JOHN THOMPSON.

October 4, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in the Northern Liberties, near the Rising Sun tavern, on the 3d instant, an Iron Grey MARE, about 5 years old, and 13 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. * AMOS HARMER.

CAME to the dwelling house of Vallentine Eyler, living in Manallen townshp, York county, a Roan HORSE, about 12 years old, about 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder A. and on the near buttock B. is a natural pacer: he came the 19th of June. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. VALENTINE EYLER. *

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain ROBERT MULLAN's company of Marines, lying in Philadelphia, the following men, viz. WILLIAM WARNER, house-carpenter, born in Philadelphia, 5 feet 8 inches high, went off in his regimentals, a green coat with red facings, white woollen jacket, a pair of light coloured cloth breeches, woollen stockings, a round hat, with white binding, and new shoes. JOHN M'CASHION, born in Ireland, a labourer, 5 feet 3 inches high, was seen going up Lancaster road with an old woman, whom he has taken with him as a companion; he is a down-looking fellow, with sandy hair; had on a long old blue coat, new white woollen jacket, light coloured cloth breeches, woollen stockings, a round hat with white binding, and new shoes. JOHN MACKEANY, about 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, has lately worked at ditching for Col. Porter, in New-Castle county, and has a wife near the Red Lyon; went off in his regimentals, a green coat, with red facing, white woollen jacket, light coloured cloth breeches, woollen stockings, a round hat, with white binding, and new shoes. Whoever takes up and secures said Deserters in any goal in this State, shall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for each, and reasonable charges, paid by ROBERT MULLAN, Captain.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public in general, particularly the inhabitants of the town of Lancaster and places adjacent, that he has now begun, and intends to continue (if properly encouraged) to ride POST between Philadelphia and Lancaster. Those who are desirous of being supplied with English or German News-papers, will please to leave their names at Mr. John Weitley's, at the sign of the American Light-Horse, opposite the Market-House, in Lancaster, from which place he will set off every Monday morning, and return on Thursday in the afternoon. When at Philadelphia, his residence will be at Mr. Lewis Bitting's, in Market-street, at the sign of the Black Bear. Letters forwarded, and commissions or messages will be executed with faithfulness and dispatch, by the public's most obedient and humble servant, JAMES COOKE.

STRAYED or stolen from near the sign of the Hat, on the Lancaster road, a dark Bay HORSE, 14 hands high, branded thus, C. on near shoulder and buttock, hurt with the saddle, and has a saddle-boil on the off side, behind, shod all round. Whoever secures the above Horse, and brings him to the sign of the Hat, shall have THIRTY DOLLARS Reward; if stolen, and the thief secured, shall have, on conviction, FIFTY DOLLARS, paid by JAMES BOYLE, *Cumberland Post.*

N. B. I hope the rest of the Post Riders will be so good as to enquire for said Horse, and if he can be found, to bring him to Mr. *Lewis Bitting*'s, at the sign of the Black Bear, in Market-street, Philadelphia, shall be paid all reasonable expences, and shall be gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant,

JAMES BOYLE, Post.

Bucks, ss. *November* 1, 1779.

WHEREAS by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, intituled, "An Act for more effectually preventing engrossing and forestalling; for the encouragement of commerce and the fair trader, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the 8th day of October, 1779, it is enacted, That no person or persons within this Commonwealth, except the original importer, consignee or manufacturer (and except as is herein excepted) shall, from and after the 20th day of October instant, presume to sell, or expose to sale, any goods, wares or merchandize, before he, she or they shall obtain a permit for so doing from some one of the Commissioners herein after mentioned, of the proper county where such seller resides: Therefore we the Commissioners for the county of Bucks aforesaid, do hereby give notice to all persons concerned, that they may govern themselves accordingly.

Permits are granted by each of the Commissioners, at their respective dwellings.

JOHN GILL,
ABRAHAM DUBOIS,
NATHANIEL ELLICOT,
JOSEPH THOMAS,
THEOPHILUS FOULKE,
} Commissioners of Trade.

‡

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

ON Monday, the 29th day of November instant, at ten of the clock in forenoon, on the premises, Three valuable *Plantations*, the first is situate in Marsh-Creek settlement, York county, Pennsylvania, within half a mile of three merchant mills, and within three miles of two saw-mills, containing near 300 acres of land, upwards of 100 thereof being cleared, and 14 of well watered meadow is nearly made, and 12 acres of the cleared land will make good dry meadow, the remainder being well timbered with large timber, and an exceeding good and almost new log house, with four rooms below, and two small log houses, a barn, several stables, and two exceeding good orchards with about 300 fruit trees, the most of them grafted and bears the best of fruit; there are several exceeding good springs in different places, and in a rural and beautiful situation, exceeding well fenced are ten different fields.

2d. The second plantation is situate about two miles from the above, and contains an unbounded range for cattle, with four fields cleared and fenced, and two log cabbins, plenty of watered meadow may be made thereon; it is surveyed and warranted.

3d. The next is 250 acres surveyed, situate on the main road leading from Black's-Gap to Chamberstown, and about six miles from the first plantation, with an unbounded range for cattle, having 1000 acres without interruption; it is an exceeding good situation for a tavern and a mill of any sort, having the head of Canicochaig creek running through it; there has been logs for a brew-house raised, but not much land cleared. Any person in the mean time wanting to see the premises, may, by enquiring at John Campbell's tavern, between the Widow Black's, at Black's-Gap, and the mountain, be directed to view the premises.

At the same time will be sold some houshold furniture, farming utensils, an able young horse, with several useful articles too tedious here to mention. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

EIGHT Acres and an Half of excellent MARSH, on the Island of Tinicum, in the Township of Ridley, Chester County. The Title is indisputable. For Terms, apply to the Subscriber, on said Island.

¶ JOHN TAYLOR.

To be SOLD,

A NEGROE MAN, about 21 years of age, brought up to house-work, a compleat cook, can wash, bake, clean house, make soap, candles, &c. He is as compleat a waiting-man, either in the house or to travel with, as may be; the owner will engage he has the above qualifications, and he is only sold for having once run to the English. Enquire of Mr. JOHN STILLE, in Front-street, near Chesnut-street.

N. B. He will be sold to no person residing within 40 miles of Philadelphia. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.